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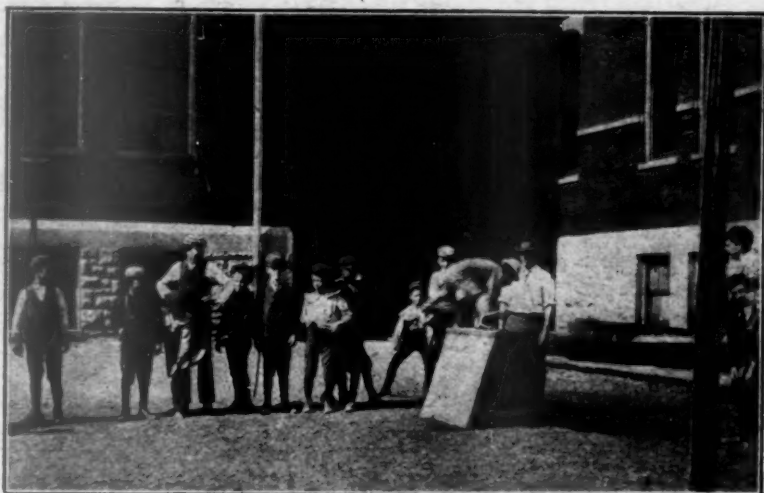
No. 4

# Playground

JULY

PUBLISHED BY THE  
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE  
PLAYGROUND ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

1907



CHICAGO SCHOOL PLAYGROUND IN 1898

IN CHARGE OF MR. E. B. DE GROOT, NOW PHYSICAL DIRECTOR, SOUTH PARK SYSTEM

8 ASTOR PLACE

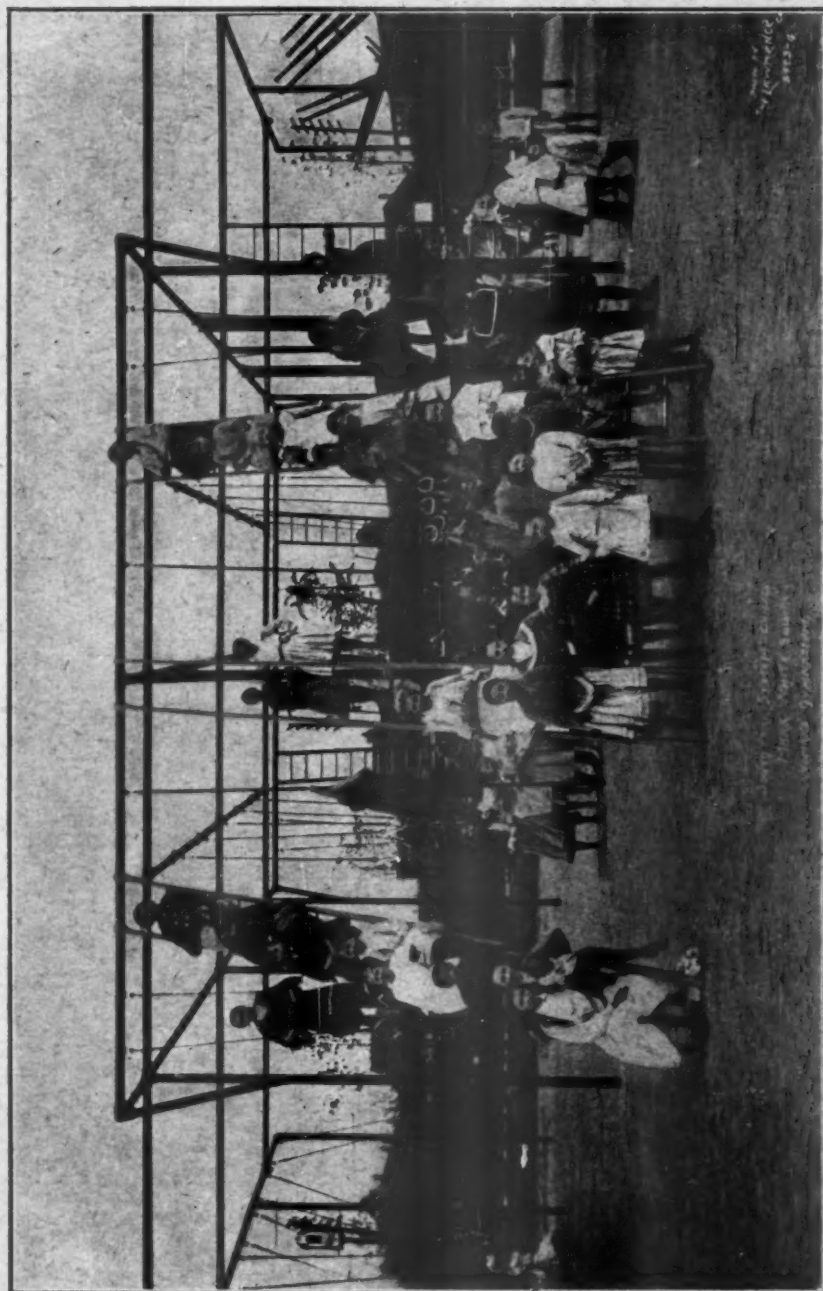
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## PLAYGROUND MOVEMENT IN CHICAGO.

BY RHO FISK ZEUBLIN.

Though the dates do not carry us back further than the nineties, the playgrounds in Chicago have already passed from "prehistoric times" to a national movement. There have been three distinct phases in this growth: 1. Independent playgrounds, (2) Schoolyard Playgrounds, (3) Municipal Playgrounds.

### INDEPENDENT PLAYGROUNDS.

1. The independent playgrounds belong to the early days and are almost forgotten. Their names, either because they were superseded or their sites lost, were never "writ large," but they belong to the Chicago story not only because of their actual existence, but because their experiences and lessons and accomplishment were of proved value later on. In 1893 Hull House opened a large playground in an empty lot, the land belonging to Mr. William Kent; it was equipped with swings, see-saws, giant stride and sand bins, and was maintained under their management for five years. Only those who can remember the savage perplexity and discouragement of the first weeks of that playground can feel the proper thrill of hope in a Chicago playground of to-day. Play was totally disorganized both on the part of the children and of the supervisors, and everything from games to management had to be learned. The resident pastor had a glorious encounter with a self-appointed disturber of the peace, but our ecstatic approbation was put at naught by Miss Addams's "non-resistant" lack of approval. This playground later passed under the number of municipal playgrounds. In 1896, under the auspices of the University Settlement of the Northwestern University, and through the great generosity of Mr. Livingston Fargo, a large and splendidly equipped playground was opened accommodating from 3,000 to 4,000 children. Besides a fine equipment for play, there was a large shelter with plenty of benches and retiring rooms. A police officer and a matron had charge of the grounds, which were maintained for two years, until the playground had to be abandoned, owing to the extension of the tracks of the Northwestern Railway Company. For six years, beginning in 1896, the University of Chicago Settlement, under the leadership of Miss Mary McDowell, maintained a very successful playground, where there was provision also for mothers with little babies. In this playground again Mr. Fargo's financial aid was very important and kind.

### SCHOOL PLAYGROUNDS.

2. After these pioneer efforts we come to the activities in the schoolyards. The first school playground in Chicago was main-

## HISTORY IN CHICAGO—

tained in the Washington schoolyard in 1897 by the West End District of the Associated Charities.

In the spring of 1898 an appropriation of \$1,000 was obtained from the City Council (\$750 additional being later subscribed by individuals) for "Temporary Small Parks," the administration of which was turned over to the Vacation School Committee of Women's Clubs. That year Miss Sadie American was Chairman of the Vacation School Committee, and it was through her energy this appropriation was gained from Mayor Harrison. Mr. J. P. Gavit, of Chicago Commons, was Chairman of the Playgrounds Committee in 1898, and Mr. William H. Noyes, of Henry Booth House, in 1899. In the fall of that year articles on the work of the summer appeared in the September number of the *American Journal of Sociology*. Miss American, writing of it, says: "The use of six schoolyards, basements, and one room to be used on hot and rainy days, was asked of the Board of Education, and, being granted, the yards were equipped with swings, see-saws, sand bins and cedar building blocks. The Turnvereine were greatly interested, and loaned portable apparatus for each school, such as parallel bars, horizontal bars, horse, ladder, etc., which were taken into the buildings at night.

The schoolyards chosen were all in densely populated districts and among various nationalities, and were the Washington School, corner of Morgan and Ohio Streets; the Kinzie School, Ohio Street and La Salle Avenue; the Washburne, 14th and Union Streets; the Walsh, 20th and Johnson Streets; the Holden, Deering and 31st Streets, and the Lyman Trumbull, Division and Sedgwick Streets. For each there was engaged a kindergartner and a man in charge of the older boys. The men were inexperienced, but entered into the spirit of the work with enthusiasm, and from week to week rose in efficiency on the mistakes of foregoing days."

It was this season, in one of the schoolyards, that Mr. DeGroot was discovered, and also in some sense found himself, since his remarkable talents for organized play have made him Director, Department of Gymnastics and Athletics for the South Park Commissioners.

The schoolyard playgrounds of 1899 were heralded to the public by a delightful poster designed by Lucy Fitch Perkins. The Chicago child at play was ideally pictured in a lively circle of children of all nations, making merry in an oak grove by the borders of the lake. This design was used as the cover for the Vacation School Report of that season. The original drawing is still in existence, and it is hoped that it may eventually find a permanent place in suitable setting on the walls of one of the city play rooms or gymnasiums.

A remarkable playground was devised and carried on by the sacrifice and sense of Mrs. Cartwright (whose enthusiasm has later carried her as far as India) in the Jones schoolyard in 1898.

All this scattered activity and experience has been superseded

historically, but there was a sudden and distinct change in organization.

#### MUNICIPAL PLAYGROUNDS.

3. In the spring of 1899 the Municipal Science Club of Chicago submitted to a committee the subject of providing Chicago with playgrounds. The members of this committee were Geo. E. Hooker, Edward M. Winston, Dwight H. Perkins, George C. Sikes and Charles Zeublin. The report of this committee, approved by the Municipal Science Club, was later sent to and adopted by the City Council, and eventually became the virtual constitution of the Special Park Commission. The Special Park Commission was appointed in the fall of 1899 by Carter Harrison, the committee being formed of nine aldermen and six citizens, these citizens representing certain professions. Alderman Jackson was the first chairman of this Commission and Dwight H. Perkins was the first, and has also been ever since Chairman of the Playgrounds Committee.

The programme of the Special Park Commission has divided itself into three parts.

#### SPECIAL PARK COMMISSION.

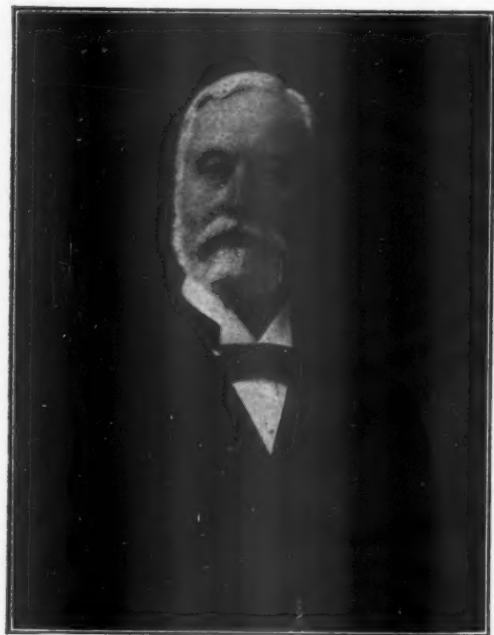
I. The establishment of municipal playgrounds in the crowded districts, as financially able. II. The study of the need of playgrounds in all crowded districts and the discovery of ways and means for meeting such needs. III. The study of other park systems. All these three methods of endeavor have already had their corresponding results.

1. The establishment of municipal playgrounds, beginning with five in 1900, has gone on till ten are open in 1907 and the Committee is now ready to equip two more. The small city "Parks" have been turned over to this management, and they have also opened three bathing beaches. The present playgrounds, with their locations, are as follows, the original five being named first:

1. Webster (now named Buetner), 33d and Wentworth.
2. Moseley, 24th and Wabash Ave.
3. Jones, Plymouth Court and Polk St. (this is now abandoned).
4. McLaren, Polk St. near Laffin.
5. Holden, 31st and Bonfield.
6. Adams, Seminary near Center Ave.
7. Northwestern Elevated, Larrabee and North Avenue.
8. Orleans St., Orleans St. and Chicago Ave.
9. Lincoln (name now changed to Commercial Club), Chicago Ave. near Lincoln St.
10. Marshall Sweeny, Polk St. near Halsted (this was formerly the Hull House playground).
11. Sampson, 14th St. and Blue Island Ave.

(Continued on p. 11.)





*Sincerely yours*  
*Joseph J. Little*

The Hon. Joseph J. Little, as President of the Board of Education in the City of New York, was largely interested in and responsible for the great development in 1899 of Vacation Schools and Playgrounds, when the service of the preceding year was doubled. The Evening Recreation Centers were first opened in the summer of 1899 and have since grown into large proportions and helpful influences. Five were continued through the winter of 1899-1900. In 1905, their salary list was over \$50,000; in 1906, nearly \$70,000; in 1907, about \$85,000; and for 1908, the request of the Superintendent for nearly \$100,000 has been approved.

Vacation Schools have since been organized by Mrs. Humphry Ward, in London, England, and, also, in 1904, an Evening Play Centers' Committee, with Mrs. Ward as Founder, Chairman, Hon. Sec., and Treasurer. This Committee has ten centers with total weekly attendance of 10,000 the first week in December, 1906, the pioneer and one of the largest being the Settlement Recreation School or Play Center in Tavistock Place, with weekly attendance of nearly 1700.

## The Playground

"One out of a dozen reasons why Robinson Crusoe should be so popular with youth is it hits their level; Crusoe had to *play* at a great variety of professions; and then the book is about tools and there is nothing that delights a child so much. Hammers and saws belong to a province of life that positively calls for imitation."

—ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

Play Schools to the number of 131 were opened July 8, 1907, by the Board of Education in the City of New York.—EDITOR.

The First Annual Convention of the Playground Association of America was a great success, surpassing far the expectations of the delegates and visitors.

The officers and committees of the Playground Association of Chicago will be gratefully remembered by all the friends of the playground movement for the many courtesies shown to visitors and for the very substantial success of this first convention. We hope to have soon the portraits of two of the leading exponents of the South Park System for publication in THE PLAYGROUND, but as yet we have not been able to secure them.

The mayors of a large number of cities sent delegates. A telegram of thanks was sent to Mr. Roosevelt for his suggestion that delegates be appointed.

The large and suggestive program was carried out with great satisfaction, covering three days—June 20, 21, 22. The printed copy of the addresses will be mailed in a bound volume to each member of the Association. For Committees and Delegates see pp. 14 and 15.

### PLAY SCHOOLS, A NECESSITY.

Special attention is called to the argument by the Editor in behalf of Play Schools from the standpoint of philosophy or the educational values. The two pages following this editorial page present this argument in the form of diagrams with brief explanatory paragraphs.

Play Schools are necessary for the development of expression, power, personality—one-half of the work of public elementary education, unrecognized or undeveloped in the present system of education, which confines its attention largely to work of impression, refinement, culture. For every element of character developed in the ordinary schools, the diagram shows a more active necessary element trained in the Play Schools.

The diagram on page 8, Rationale of Play Schools, makes an analysis of character, giving seven cardinal principles embedded in the sensibilities of the individual, seven cardinal habits or intellectual elements, and seven volitional or dominating elements. The diagram on page 9, Personal Presence, also presents seven elements. In character and personal presence, element for element, it will be seen that the more active half in the work of character-building is on the side of the work belonging to Play Schools.

# RATIONALE OF PLAY SCHOOLS—

—Play-grounds,—Play-farms,—Play-shops,—  
as an essential half of elementary education,  
at present undeveloped or unorganized.

IMPRESSION		Elements of CHARACTER		EXPRESSION	
THE DEVELOPED HALF			THE UNDEVELOPED HALF		
Present Educational ENVIRONMENT		PASSIVE	ACTIVE	Proposed Educational ENVIRONMENT	
A B C CLASS	Elementary Education		Character Building		KINDER- GARTEN
SCHOOL	C O R M U S	CARDINAL PRINCIPLES			F O R M S O F E N A L I T Y
		1. LOVE	Sensibilities	4. BEAUTY (Motives)	
		2. TRUTH	Intellect	5. INTEREST (Distinct Sympathies)	
		3. DUTY	Volition	6. EQUITY	
LIBRARY	L O F T I M U R E S I O N	7. EQUANIMITY (Cheerfulness)			O S E N A L I T Y
		CARDINAL HABITS			
		1. HONESTY	Sensibilities	4. COURAGE and Skill	
		2. DISCRIMINATION (Analysis)	Intellect	5. COORDINATION (Adjustment)	
OFFICE	E I O N	3. ALLEGIANCE (Obedience to Law)	Volition	6. COOPERATION (Association)	
		7. RHYTHM (Temperance)			
		PRESIDING ELEMENTS			
		1. CONSCIENCE	Sensibilities	4. ATTITUDE (Loyalty and Leadership)	
GRAMMAR SCHOOLS		2. FAITH	Intellect	5. INVENTION (Synthesis)	
		3. HOPE (Ambition becomes Aim)	Volition	6. IDEALS in Work	
		7. WISDOM			
Above Secure	→ REFINEMENT		POWER ←	Above Develop	
GRAMMAR SCHOOLS	Sensibilities		legislate	KINDER- WELTEN	
	Intellect		judges		
	Volition		executes		
THE DEVELOPED HALF		This should be		supplemented by THE UNDEVELOPED HALF	



## —PHYSICAL ADVANTAGES

The playgrounds will necessarily emphasize the elements constituting personal PRESENCE in the *physical* development of the individual. Atmosphere and efficient energy will supplement the improvement in form, rhythm and inertia of action and repose, as indicated in the following diagram:

Elements in PERSONAL PRESENCE				
APPEARANCE	1. FORM	Sensibilities	4. MANNER	ATMOSPHERE
	2. TASTE	Intellect	5. ACCOMPLISHMENT	
	3. INERTIA (Action and Repose)	Volition	6. EFFICIENT ENERGY	
	7. CONVERSATION, AS ILLUSTRATING BREADTH AND DEPTH OF MENTALITY.			

The play schools require but little that is new. They need a higher form of recognition and a more effective organization. The playgrounds, play-farms and vacation schools with their play-shops are already in existence. The more general development and greater efficiency of play schools will supply training in personality,—a necessary half of the work of character-building, as indicated in the diagram on the opposite page (p. 8):

### PRINCIPLES.

1. LOVE      2. TRUTH      3. DUTY

may find correlative support in more active expressions:

1. The motives in BEAUTY.      2. Distinct INTERESTS.      3. EQUITY.

### HABITS.

1. HONESTY      2. DISCRIMINATION      3. ALLEGIANCE

may be supplemented respectively by more active forms:

1. COURAGE.      2. COÖRDINATION.      3. COÖPERATION

### DOMINANT FACTORS.

1. CONSCIENCE      2. FAITH      3. AMBITION

may be organized and made definite by the development of

1. LOYALTY and LEADERSHIP.      2. INVENTION.      3. IDEALS in work.

The nine impressional elements of character now developed in school, library and office may find their essential, more definite counterparts—the corresponding nine expressional elements of character in playgrounds, play-farms, play-shops. The work in these play schools coördinated with the present curriculum of elementary schools and properly graded will make this curriculum to consist of a series of successive annual stages of world training for the child—the kinder-welten.

The elements of work properly belonging to play schools have overcrowded the elementary curriculum, and consequently overtaxed

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY—

the seating capacity of public schools. When the play schools are definitely recognized and organized for afternoons, evenings, Saturdays and vacations, the elimination of their work from the usual day schools will simplify and strengthen the work of these schools by allowing greater concentration during the usual school hours. The seating capacity may at once become adequate for the work appropriate to compulsory education, as the voluntary or play work of the play schools may be assigned to time of day and year when the seats are not now in use.

The distinct recognition of the play schools may thus accomplish a remarkable economy in avoiding unnecessary multiplication of school-houses and at the same time double the effectiveness of elementary education in character-building by training children in happy forms of life expression as supplementing the present work of culture impression.

SETH THAYER STEWART.

## REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE PLAYGROUND ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

On the event of the celebration of our first birthday it may be appropriate for us to cast a glance over the preceding year and ask ourselves if life has been worth living. In other words, what have we accomplished that has been worth while?

We find that during the year we have raised or have promised \$7,764.50. We have now a membership of 408 persons, and this membership is rapidly increasing.

Among the things accomplished we may mention the securing of the letter of President Roosevelt, which has gone through the Associated Press to almost every fireside in America and resulted in a great increase of interest in many places; the playground plan for Washington, which was drawn at the organization meeting and which has since been adopted by the District of Columbia, and with some modifications by the cities of Rochester and Newark; the playground exhibition at Jamestown, arrangements for which are now being made; the publication of our magazine, *THE PLAYGROUND*; numerous lectures given by officers of the Association in various cities; thousands of letters in answer to inquiries from different cities—3,690 letters having been written in the secretary's office alone; and, finally, this convention in Chicago, which may very likely do as much for the movement as all of the other items combined.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. CURTIS,  
*Secretary.*

NOTE.—The Reports of the Treasurers and Auditor with statement of income, \$7,764.50, and expenses for the year \$1,687.02 will be published in the next number with a list of the names of sustaining members.

## —HISTORY IN CHICAGO

(Continued from p. 5.)

Of these playgrounds the expense has been largely met by annual appropriations of the City Council, but there has also been private help. The Northwestern Elevated Playground and the one at Orleans St. have been maintained largely through the great generosity of Mr. Clarence Buckingham, while the Lincoln Playground has been extended and equipped by the Chicago Commercial Club at an expense of \$12,000. The city appropriations have been as follows:

1899.....	———	1902.....	\$15,000	1905.....	\$25,000
1900.....	\$11,000	1903.....	20,000	1906.....	85,000
1901.....	15,000	1904.....	22,000	1907.....	110,000

### EQUIPMENT.

The equipment and management of these grounds have always been interesting and creditable, though modest. The supervision has included a general superintendent, while each ground has had an athletic director, a kindergartner, a laborer and a police officer in attendance. There have been good fences around the enclosure, with delightful shelter houses. For all such buildings, the honored Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Dwight Perkins, has given most generously his architectural services. The initial cost of each playground, according to the rental, purchase or gift of land and the character of the equipment, has ranged from three to five thousand dollars.

There have been heroes of these playgrounds. Max Buettner, who died in October, 1906, and for whom the Webster Playground was renamed, for five years was the gifted and loved superintendent of the playgrounds, and of him Mr. Graham Taylor has written a worthy and well-earned eulogy. Mr. Clarence Buckingham had always been the "friend in need" for those most keenly and actively interested, while no one but his most intimate friends know the time, love and professional work Mr. Dwight Perkins has consecrated to Chicago's children during this decade.

II. A second feature of the work of this Commission has been their more general and legal activity. To make further and more far-reaching work possible they went to Springfield for enabling bills and bond bills, which were passed in 1901, 1903 and 1905. Since then, as a result of this legislation, has occurred the great development of small parks and playgrounds under the management of the Park Board. Beginning in 1903, we now have twelve playgrounds in operation and one in construction on the South Side, with three building on the West Side and three on the North Side.\*

\* SOUTH SIDE PLAYGROUNDS—Armour Square, 33d St. and Shields Ave.  
Bessemer Park, 89th St. and South Chicago Avenue.  
Calumet Park, 99th St. and Avenue G.  
Cornell Square, 50th and Lincoln Sts.  
Davis Square, 44th St. and Hermitage Ave.  
Hamilton Park, 72d St. and Stewart Ave.

(Continued at bot. p. 12.)

## HISTORY IN CHICAGO—

### SOUTH SIDE SYSTEM.

On the South Side, owing to the possibilities of money, the good support of a fine Board, and the best possible superintendent in Mr. J. Frank Foster, we have twelve playgrounds which are models and are already famous. The grounds and the field houses are beautiful in landscape and architectural design, the plans for the Neighborhood Center buildings being prepared by D. H. Burnham & Co., while the Messrs. Olmstead Bros. were the landscape artists. The equipment is magnificent in completeness, including expert general supervision, good restaurants, reading-rooms, general assembly hall, gymnasiums (indoor and outdoor, under trained instructors), baths, swimming pools and wading pools, and sand pits. All of these, like those of the Special Park Commission, are in neglected districts. The parkless zone of 1898 is being rapidly redeemed. The region that was utterly destitute of play provision at the time of the World's Fair contains now over twenty well distributed and for the most part perfectly appointed play spaces.

The heroes here are Mr. J. Frank Foster, who has risen to all the possibilities in the scheme, and Mr. DeGroot, who is the Physical Director, and who began his playground work as the director of a schoolyard playground in 1899.

A recent magazine article says: "The recreation centers in Chicago recently established unquestionably constitute the greatest step in advance in the use of parks that has been taken in any one year by an American city. The use by hundreds of thousands who have enjoyed the varied amusements and who have taken advantage of the facilities for improvement in health and morals has more than justified their construction at the average expense of \$90,000. The report of the St. Paul Department of Parks calls official attention to Chicago's recreation centers, introducing a statement as to what they cost with the sentence, 'The recreation centers established in Chicago present the ideal of playground possibilities.'"

III. As the third part of the Commission's work has been a preparation for a still larger future, in the study of other park systems. The result of this section's work thus far has been the Forest

Marquette Park, 67th St. and California Ave.

Ogden Park, 64th St. and Center Ave.

Palmer Park, 111th St. and South Park Ave.

Russell Square, 83d St. and Houston Ave.

Sherman Park, 52d St. and Center Ave.

Mark White Square, 29th and Halsted Sts.

WEST SIDE PLAYGROUNDS—21st, Fisk and May Sts.

Barber, Union and Jefferson Sts.

Chicago Ave., Noble and Chase Sts.

NORTH SIDE PLAYGROUNDS—Milton Ave, Oak St. and Gault Court.

Elm, Sedgwick and Orleans Sts.

Vine and Vedder Sts.

## —THE NATIONAL MOVEMENT

Preserve Bill for Illinois, passed in 1905, and the very complete and well illustrated report of Mr. Dwight Heald Perkins, *The Metropolitan Park Report*, published in 1904.

### THE FUTURE.

Such is the story of Chicago's playgrounds in the last decade, a story that has run along so fast that the citizens can feel constant thrills both of expectancy and achievement. The end is not yet. The new city charter next September may end this particular chapter, and under new authorities and new methods there may be new courses of advance. But whatever economy may be introduced, or whatever glory may be won, Chicago can always be thankful for its playground record from 1898 to 1907. The adventure is one of inspiration and is the most reassuring message of democracy.\*

### THE NATIONAL MOVEMENT FOR PLAYGROUNDS.

The Convention in Chicago was largely attended. More than twenty States and over forty cities were represented by delegates. Nearly ten thousand dollars has been subscribed for the various purposes of the organization and more than double this amount is practically assured for this coming year.

While the work of the Executive Committee is largely that of propaganda, there are many reports of practical results in the establishment of playgrounds throughout the country.

The National Council has authorized the formation by the Executive Committee of a system of Local Secretaries who shall coöperate with the Secretary of the National Association. A number of these Secretaries for different colleges, cities, and states, have already been secured.

City Playground Associations and Colleges which have not as yet sent the names of their secretaries for such coöperation are requested to send these names at once to *THE PLAYGROUND*, 8 Astor Place, New York City, in order that a complete list may be published at an early date.

In the next number of *THE PLAYGROUND*, the list of the sustaining members, each subscribing ten dollars or more for the calendar year will be published.

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## *Patrons*

The Hon. W. Murray Crane, U. S. Senator	\$100	Felix Warburg	\$400
Joseph Lee	100	John W. Garrett	100
		Robert Garrett	100

## CHICAGO CONVENTION

The officers of the Playground Association of America and the Executive Committee were re-elected by the National Council, with the addition of Mr. Charles L. Hutchinson as Treasurer. The next convention will be held in the City of New York in September, 1908. A system of Local Secretaries was authorized by the National Council. The Executive Committee will appoint or approve the selection. Some secretaries for states, cities and colleges have already been appointed. The thanks of all friends of the Playground movement are due to the officers and committees of the Playground Association of Chicago, as follows:

## PLAYGROUND ASSOCIATION OF CHICAGO

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*Vice-Presidents*—MRS. JOSEPH T. BOWEN, GRAHAM TAYLOR, CHARLES L. HUTCHINSON.

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CHARLES B. BALL,	A. W. O'NEILL,	SHERMAN C. KINGSLEY.
	E. B. DEGROOT,	

This is a standing committee of the Playground Association of Chicago, which is undertaking to provide a map of Chicago upon which will be indicated playground and park areas and data, together with such facts of city and social conditions directly bearing on the need for playgrounds. An exhibit of the work of this Committee was presented at the Convention.



## DELEGATES TO THE CONVENTION.

The delegates to the Chicago Convention represent the work and interests in playgrounds and cities of the United States. The names and residences of the delegates are as follows:

### DELEGATES TO THE FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE PLAYGROUND ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

CHICAGO, JUNE 20, 21, 22, 1907.

CALIFORNIA, Los Angeles: Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles, Isabel C. French, C. B. Raitt; San Francisco: Arthur J. Todd, Mrs. Arthur J. Todd; San Diego: Jessie R. Tanner.  
 COLORADO, Denver: Elsie T. Newpher, Florence Smithwick.  
 CONNECTICUT, Hartford: David I. Green, Mary Hall.  
 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington: Henry S. Curtis, E. W. Skinner, George I. Wilson, Charles F. Weller.  
 GEORGIA, Atlanta: Joseph C. Logan.  
 ILLINOIS, Chicago: W. A. Bartlett, Charles B. Bale, S. P. Breckenridge, Julia Brennan, W. E. Boynton, L. C. L. Dean, Mrs. Herman Falkenstein, Mrs. John Gordon, Lucy Page Gaston, Emma M. Henderson, Mary L. Goss, Agnes M. Heinze, Alice Henry, Hasting Hart, I. H. Kilpatrick, Mrs. C. S. Krietz, Henry F. Kallerberg, Marie Leavitt, W. R. Lynch, S. A. McCall, Marion G. O'Neil, Agnes H. Poulsen, Mary E. King, Priscilla C. Scott, Frances Smith, Charles E. Suiter, Marion Talbot, Mrs. Jennie S. Tyley, Henry W. Thurston, J. W. Wheeler; Humschil: David Paulson.  
 INDIANA, Indianapolis: Mrs. Emma Eckhouse, Robert Fisher, H. D. Tutewiler.  
 IOWA, Sioux City: E. E. Stacy.  
 KANSAS, Topeka: Mrs. Noble Prentiss.  
 KENTUCKY, Covington: Emma K. Rottken; Louisville: Olivia E. Henderson, Thomas D. Osborne.  
 MAINE, Portland: H. S. Branchee, Jean Lincoln Crei, J. W. Magruder.  
 MARYLAND, Baltimore: Mary B. Stewart.  
 MASSACHUSETTS, Boston: Joseph Lee; Cambridge: George Gibbs, Jr.; Springfield: J. H. McCurdy; Chicopee: M. B. Reach; Fitchburg: E. A. Kirkpatrick; Hyde Park: G. E. Johnson;  
 MICHIGAN, Detroit: Clara B. Arthur, Fred M. Butzel, W. C. Martindale, G. W. E. Parker; Flint: C. E. Billings; Grand Rapids: Charles H. Cogshall.  
 MINNESOTA, Minneapolis: C. T. Booth, Mrs. C. W. Keyes, Michael A. Gerber, Louis W. Rapeer; St. Paul: Carl Rothfuss.  
 NEBRASKA, Omaha: Stephen P. Morris, Mrs. Draper Smith.  
 NEW JERSEY, Newark: Randall D. Warder, John J. Gargogne; Trenton: Mrs. Elizabeth V. H. Mansell.  
 NEW YORK, Buffalo: H. A. Allison; City of New York: Mrs. Tunis G. Bergen, Howard Bradstreet, Dr. Edward Devine, Dr. Luther Halsey Gulick, Lawrence Veiller, Seth T. Stewart, Evangeline E. Whitney, George T. Hepburn, Mrs. William Herbert, Caroline H. Brownson; New Paltz: Myron T. Scudder; Rochester: Winfred J. Smith; Schenectady: G. W. Cravens.  
 OHIO, Cincinnati: D. B. Gamble, Miss E. F. Henry, Dr. S. B. Marvin, J. O. White, Miss H. B. Whitaker; Cleveland: George A. Bellamy, G. W. Ehler, John H. Lott; Columbus: Esther Eaton, Helen E. Roberts; Dayton: Edward G. Pease; Oberlin: Constance Morris, Murrell Edwards, Eleanor E. Walkup.  
 PENNSYLVANIA, Pittsburgh: Mrs. Samuel A. Ammon, Beulah E. Kennard.  
 WASHINGTON, Seattle: F. L. Fuller.  
 WISCONSIN, Madison: J. B. Elson, Albert A. Johnson, Abby A. Mayhui, E. T. Musche, Rhoda M. White; Milwaukee: Mrs. C. G. Carpenter, Charles G. Carpenter, H. H. Jacobs, F. P. Schumacher, Mrs. F. P. Schumacher.  
 WYOMING, Cheyenne: Harriet Knight.  
 CANADA, Toronto: J. W. Bengough; London, Ontario: J. C. Pearce.

### JAMESTOWN.

Plans have been completed for a Playground Exhibit at the Jamestown Exposition. The educational exhibit will be in the Social Economy Building, and nearby in the lecture hall will be given daily a biograph lecture on playgrounds. The out-door gymnasium will be in position on or before August 15, on the playground in the rear of the Pavilion of the Mothers' Congress. It is hoped that there may also be lawn tennis courts and a diamond for baseball.

Mr. Howard Bradstreet, recently elected Secretary of the Metropolitan Park Association, and who was very successful in organizing the playgrounds of Rochester, New York, has been appointed General Director of the Playground Exhibit at Jamestown. Mr. Bradstreet and his assistants will begin work at the Exposition on August 1st. He is anxious to receive photographs of playgrounds from all parts of the U. S. so that he may mount them in albums, copies of reports for distribution, and lantern slides, maps, plans, books, etc., for display in the educational exhibit. Playground-landscape plans will be very acceptable.

Friends of the Playground movement will do well to make this educational exhibit valuable by sending as soon as possible a generous supply of photographs, reports, maps, books, etc., to Mr. Howard Bradstreet, 105 East 22d street, City of New York.

The New York University Summer School, through its Department of Physical Training, has opened this summer a thirty-hour course on the administration and organization of Playgrounds and Clubs.

The University of Missouri has organized an Extension System for work on Playgrounds throughout the State of Missouri. The complete announcement will be published in No. 5 of the Playground.

The Playground has been asked to find a broad-gauge young man to assist in organizing playground work in a Western State.

## MEMBERSHIP—

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The membership is classified as follows:

1. *Athletic Members*—Children meeting certain physical conditions hereafter determined; no fee for membership.

2. *Journal Members*.—To receive the journal of the Association, but without vote or eligibility to office; fee, one dollar for the calendar year.

3. *Associate Members*—To receive publications of the Association; fee, five dollars or more, for the calendar year.

4. *Sustaining Members*—To receive publications of the Association; fee, ten dollars or more, for the calendar year.

5. *Council Members*—Officers, Executive Committee, Superintendents of Playground Systems, Founders of Playgrounds, and persons elected by local organizations to this position in accordance with the Constitution; fee, two dollars annually.

6. *Honorary Members*—Persons connected in some distinguished way with the cause, and elected by the Council.

All dues are for the calendar year in which dues are paid, unless another calendar year is indicated by the member at the time of payment.

7. *Patrons*—All subscribing \$100 or more for any one calendar year.

8. *Life Members*—All subscribing \$1,000 or more in any one calendar year.

All dues and contributions include subscription to the monthly journal, *The Playground*.

The names of life members will be published in each number of the magazine.

The lists of sustaining and associate members will be printed in the December number.

The class of patron members has just been organized. The names appear in the present and subsequent numbers.

Any organization in which there are not less than ten Journal Members or other members paying annual dues is entitled to one representative in the Council.

All inquiries should be made to the Secretary and Asst. Treasurer, Dr. Henry S. Curtis, 205 Ouray Building, Washington, D. C.